Thinking of the Soldiers. We were sitting round the table just a night And the painted curtains moving like a busy

Oh, the cushions on the sofa and the pictures And the gethering of comforts in the old familiar hall.

And the whining of the pointer lounging 'diy by the door, And the flitting of the shadows from the cell-

And they wakened in my spirit, like the beautiful in art. Such a busy, busy thinking, such a dreariness of heart, That I sat amid the shadows with my spirit all astray, Thinking only, thinking only, of the soldiers far away.

Of the tents beneath the moonlight, of the stirring tuttoo's sound,
Of the soldier in 1 is blanket, in his blanket on Of the ley winter coming, of the cold, bleak And the soldier in his blanket, in his blanket

Of the blight upon the heather, of the frost upon the bill.
And the whisting, whistling ever, and the never, never still.
Of the little leaflets, falling, with the sweetest, anddest sound.

And the so'der, oh the soldier, in his blanket

Thus I maked in my dreaming, in my dreaming far away.

Till fae spirit's picture-painting seemed as vivid as the ay;

Ard the moonlight softly faded from the window opened wide.

Asd the faithful, faithful pointer crouched

had I know that 'neath the starlight, though the chi ling frosts may fall. That the soldier will be dreaming, dreaming often of us ail.
So I give my spirit's painting just the breathing of a sound

For the dreaming, dreaming soldier in his
blanket on the ground.

—Family Journal.

POKER ON THE WENAT-

CHEE.

Some years ago I served the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on a barometrical survey of some passes through the Cascade Mountains and eastern approaches to them. In early August when the Columbia Plains were brown, and the air dry and hot, my business called me to the Wenatcheo River. At its mouth I met the Butcher, familiarly called Butch, a redhaired, yellow-eyed ruffian from Virginia. I nave forgotten his real name, if I ever knew it, which I greatly doubt, as it was not considered polite to inquisitively inquire into the antecedents of the gentleman one met inmining camps or at isolated trading. posts. If you were introduced to a merry man who gloried in the name of "Buckskin" or "Arkansas" or "Spraddle-leg Tom." it was eminently proper and healthful to address him as such, and it was considered highly improper and vulgar to endeavor to climb into the genealogical tree of any gentleman who might have sought solitude for the

Butch was a one-eyed man. The ing a little tun with the boys. He was'a merry thoughtless man, and incautiously raised an ace full, which he had been at considerable trouble to gather, directly after a cold deck had been rung in on the game. In the confusion that followed the discovery that six or seven aces were on the table Butch's eye had been promptly extracted by another merry man, and he had, been awkwardly carved by a third and bunglingly shot by a fourth. On his recovery Butch said that though he did not mind having a little fun with the boys, the boys of that camp played a little too roughly with him. So he left fine manners and the striking attire of and established himself at the mouth of the Wenatenee. He traded for furs. He played poker with the Indians. He raised cattie. He sold whisky to Indians and provisions to Chinese miners.

Butch was a grand seamo, a brave. reckless ruflian, but he had some very-good points. For instance, he could the table in a shining line, half wheeling at the signal, stretching out simul-taneously over the heads of the submake excellent hoe cakes, and he was cheerful and companionable, and could missive guests a hundred arms, seizing tell highly interesting lies. We became the tops of the vegetable dishes, and attached to each other, and though I then, tramp, tramp, with the step of knew he was a murderer and a thief. the soldier, going down the echoing and that he was selling whisky to the Indians and smuggling, opium across the line from Braish Columbia, I did doors, and anon returning with the same military precision to deposit a plate that weighed two pounds, with a bang, before each awed occupant of a not care. I was young and careless and besides as I said, he could make excellent hoe cakes. One evening, as seat. As a military evolution it was nearly perfect, and the American peowe sat side by side on the sandy soil. leaning against the house and smoking nearly perfect, and the American peo-ple were rather proud of it. It was a magnificence which somewhat crushed them, but they tell they were somehow a part of it, and it is doubtful if any foreign potentate was ever served exactly in that way. It was very chean at two dollars a day and if they our after-supper pipes, and I was listening to a remarkable good lie about a bear that frightened all the other bearsout of an extensive mountain range by, fraudulently using a long pole to mark his height on the trees, a group of Indians, driving cattle before them, rode had been any dinner to match the evolutions, we might still be in that from behind a rocky point that was

thrust into the waters of the Columbia. Instantly Butch sprang to his feet a cunningly devised harness that held two navy six-shooters in a handy position under his arms. He put on his coat. He pulled at the pistols to see if they were loose, and that there would be no hitch in the performance if anything more than a rehearsal should be required. In a few minutes the party of horsemen drew rein in front of the cabin. They were young bucks from Moses' camp in the Grand Coulce. Butch greeted them cheerfully, and helped to corrai the cattle. Then he told me that these men were the selected poker players of the Columbia Plains Indians; that they had been staked by the tribe to play with him in hope of winning a number of cattle. Yes, he said, the cattle were the stakes. Before the first hand was dealt Butch quietly informed the Indians that English and Chinook only could be spoken at the table, and that the first Indian who spoke in his own (to Butch unknown) tongue would have the top of his head shot off. The braves cheerfully agreed to this condition. Then the relative value of cows, calves and steers was agreed upon. They decided to play table stakes. The checks were pistols and musket balls. Ten pistol balls were equal in value to a calf, or to a musket ball. Three musket balls

equalled a cow in value. A heavy California blanket was thrown over a rough table. A candle was thrust into a tomato can that was filled with beans, and the game began. The strong wind ceased blowing. The nce of the plains was bro by the mysterious groaning and sighing of the mighty river as it swept past the cabin to the sea. Hour after hour passed and not a word was spoken by the players. With faces as unchange-able as bronze the three Indians played, and, favored by the dim tight and the fact of Butch's having but one eye, how they day cheat! The luck varied, as it always does in a poker game.
Now they would be ahead, now Butch.
I dropped asieep, and when I awoke it

arly morning. Butch's back was toward me. I saw me cards thrust under his coat collar.

I knew he was waiting for the end to come. One of the Indians dealt. Buten picked up his cards, raised his right

hand to scratch the back of his neck,

auroitly changed the cards he held for

those in reserve, and then thrust the

cards he had received below his shirt

oliar. Then he turned to me, expos-

ing the back of his head to the Indians,

and he winked a wink of great saga-

city at me. He talked to me for an in-

stant and then turned to the table.

The Indian to his left bet a cali.

The next one straddled it. The dealer

went a cow better, and Butch saw it

all and raised the pots two cows. All

ting began in earnest. It went on un-

were staked. Then came the show-

ace. The ladians all had fours which

they had stolen, of course. They

grunted loudry. They struck their

hands, to express surprise. Then they

bade us good-bye and mounted, and, singing as they rode, disappeared in

the faint gray light of early morning.

Butch had won thirty head of cattle.

As we got breakfast the king of clubs

What finally became of the butcher?

He was accused of stealing cattle-a

lie, probably. The viligantes visited

him and ordered him to bring in his

herder. He did so, but owing to some

misunderstanding, brought him in

dead. He was past answering awk-

ward questions. So the exasperated

vigilantes hung the butcher as a mur-

derer, a cattle thief, a whisky seller,

and a bad man generally. What? Yes, I believe they divided Butch's cattle

and goods among themselves. You

see, Butch was dead and did not need

cattle or provisions, but they did not

hang him to obtain his herd and goods.

Of course not. He was a bad man, and

they hung him for the good of the ruf-

fian community (he lived sixty miles

from the nearest neighborhood) living

on the frontier. And they took charge

of the owneriess cattle, so that the

poor creatures should not suffer during

the following winter. - Frank Wilkeson

The Passing of the Hotel Clerk.

The hotel clerk has disappeared, or

is disappearing. The faithful chroni-eler must note this significant change

n American life, for it means the pass-

ing away of a whole order of things. And he notes it with a certain sadness.

For though this clerk was feared by

the general public, he was the admira-

sleeping accommodations, this darling

of the flashing pin, perfumed locks,

impudent eye, and lofty condescension.

He was the one being in existence be-

has the appearance of a lacquer, and

produced the hotel clerk is gone, or i-

going also. He belonged to an era or

smartness and pretension which the

foreign traveler did not recognize as a

growing development of character,

but mistook for vulgarity. He be-

longed to what might be called the

steamboat period, when the steamboat

was as gorgeous and as beautiful as a

barber's saloon, and its c.erk had the

quarter of a mile long, where the

clock-work at a signal from the first

table. We can see them now facing

theap at five dollars a day, and if there

showy period of our national develop-

ment. The hotel clerk had so sub-

dued the spirit of the traveler that he

had not perhaps much appetite, and

rather preferred magnificence to com-

fort. But in time, with other standards

of taste, this pageantry vanished, and

the traveler began to assert his man-

Of course there are still traces left

of the old civilization, and when the

traveler finds them, they awake a train

of reflections upon the singular devel-

opment of democratic life in America -

Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's

The Surgeon as a Psychologist.

My subject being the mechanism of

he will, it might be asked, "What has

a surgeon to do with psychology?"

To which I would answer "Every-

thing." For, without sheltering my-

self behind Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's

a physician who knows how to use his

hands," I would remind you that pure

science has proved so good a foster-

mother to surgery, that diseases of the

brain which were formerly considered

to be hopeless, are now brought with-

in a measurable distance of the knife,

and therefore a step nearer toward cure. Again, I would remind you that

surgeons rather than physicians see

the experiments which so-called Na-

ture is always providing for us-ex-

periments which, though horribly clum-

sy, do on rare occasions, as I shall

iey in Popular Science Monthly for No-

Cremation is popular in Alaska.

Singing, shaking of rattles and beat-

ing of iong sticks accompany the cere-

mony, and are kept up all night. In

the morning the body is taken out

through a hole in the roof of the house

and carried to the funeral pile. The

missionaries are trying to break up the

vember.

Mugazine for Aovember.

hood. \*\*\*

is not of the substance o: the life. \*\*\*

fell out of Butch's right trousers leg.

AT HOME. Young farmers and young men expecting to become farmers can do much in the way of getting a good agricultural education without going to an agricultural college. Farms are schools. They are the best of all schools in which to learn much that concerns farming. They are the only schools worth naming, so far as acquiring knowledge of some things connected with farming is concerned. Teaching by object lessons is effective. The things we see, e-pecially the things we do, are better remembered and stayed. All stood pat. Then the betbetter understood than are the things we hear or read about. The best of all til all the cattle the ludians brought places at which to learn the practice of farming is a good farm. The studown. Butch had four queens and an dent at such a school will almost cer- rich in natural advantages. tainly learn many useful facts and may not learn principles. He ought mouths with the palms of their open to learn how to use his hands readily and well.

Farmers are teachers. Any boy with common sense who lives on a farm must learn something about farming. Any fairly bright boy allowed to sit in school-room for a term or a year, must learn something. Each will learn taster and better if guided by a teacher. as steadily; the ear should be made of use in learning about farming. Talkit a bone. ing about his business, by the farmer, The fact should be daily made a means of teaching his sons. It is not enough simply questions. The questions should be encouraged or drawn out. When known, the reasons for doing such things should be given. It will rarely do harm to confess ignorance of such reasons. Talking in public-in the farmers' club or grange, or in a farmers' convention, by intelligent farmers, is a means of teaching of which they do not do enough. Unfortunately it often happens that when such talking is done by them the young men and boys have not even been asked to be present. Young farmers need the club and grange more than do their fathers, yet at many agricultural meetings the

attendance is almost entirely of those who have reached middle life. For ien years past it has been my privilege to give instruction in agriculture to classes of young men and boys, tion of the humorist. There was mainly fresh from the farms. Striking never anything in the world before an- differences have been noticeable in swering to this resplendent autocrat of them as to their knowledge of the business with which they nected all their lives. Many of them have had good training in the ordinary practice; but the large majority have shown little evidence of training in

fore whom the free-born American habits of careful observation, or in monument of the acquiring intelligence about farming. that ancient time. quailed. We have so little real aristocracy in this country that this dominating person stood out in relief: he had Wost have read very little about farm power to abase the proud, and to make | matters. Reading is one of the very the humble crawl into a hole. But missing eye, I afterward learned, had his hour has struck and he is passing at home; and reading about farming away, not gone absolutely, for the camp one evening when Butch was have traveler can still find him here and best means of acquiring an education there, generally only in those gorgeous thing else. No one can, from his own experience, learn all that is known palaces where civilization is new and about farming. We do wisely to get the experience of others, and often-In fact, the kind of civilization that times we can only get much of this by

eading.

A good agricultural paper is the cheanest, most convenient, and most readily effective means through which any tarmer, young or old, can gain information concerning many points in agriculture, and keep simsesf west posted concerning agricultural news. Inducing farmers boys to read such a paper is one of the most effective modes of exciting or increasing their the gambler. He belonged to the era interest in farming affairs. As educaof the table in the hotel dining-room a tors of young farmers those papers which give some explanation of ciewaiters were all drilled to move like mentary principles, much attention to practical details, and careful sumofficer, who stood at the head of the maries of current agricultural progress-discoveries, experiment, etc.are most valuable. There are more good papers of this kind than over be-

fore, and they are low priced. A choice can be had between those which cover a wide field, or most excellent ones devoted to some one line of agricultural work, as live stock. Some of the great news or political papers give much of valuable matter about farming. There is need of care in selection. Much of little value is written, just as

much of little value is talked. Agricultural books, as a class, are little valued by the mass of farmers. Probably not one farmer's boy in a hundred has ever carefully read even one book on an agricultural subject. But some of these books are valuable. Not so low-priced in proportion to quantity of reading as are periodicals, many of them have been written with care and have a permanent value. There is room for criticism of many of them, but with care in selection agricultural books can be made important helps in getting an agricultural education at home. There are two or three very creditable American books in the nature of cyclopedias of agriculture, well worth all they cost, and containing much of interest, even to the young. There is, also, a good number of excellent books on specific subjects, and these are often read with greater interest than those with greater range. If a young man gets interested in horse-breeding, dairying, ensilage, drainage, etc., he will need little urging to read hand-books on these subjects.

Small books giving trustworthy instruction in the elementary principles of agriculture can be had, and I strongly commend their study to intelligent young farmers who have not had the opportunity to get a good training in such sciences as botany and chemistry, but who have some trite saying that "a surgeon should be ambition to understand something of the processes going on in farm workin tilling the soil, the growth of plants and animals, etc. None of these books are designed for, or will be of value to.

little children, nor, indeed, to anyone

not willing to give them careful read-

A thoughtful farm boy of 18 or 20 with a fair common-school education can learn very much of interest and value by giving his evenings for a month to such little books as Thompson's "Science in Farming" or War-rington's "Chemistry of the Farm." these Masters' "Plant Life on the Farm" might be read, although I do not count it so valuable as the others for this purpose. For more mature minds, with some training in careful reading, I know of nothing superior to Prof. Johnson's "How Crops Grow" and "How Crops Feed."

I should be glad if some hundreds or thousands of those who expect to be farmers would set themselves to work | don't want a man on my force who in something of a systematic way to can succeed in arresting something or better educate themselves for their other."—Philadelphia Call.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION | Inture calling. The time will certainly to be wise, not only to help their sons to such education at home, but also to send them to some one of the schools where sciences which are intimately connected with agriculture and also the applications of these are taught. It will not always seem doubtful to even intelligent farmers whether special education for the farm can be profitably given in schools. G. E. MORROW.

A House on Legs.

A number of years ago a party of English naturalists, with several native attendants, penetrated a previousiv unexplored portion of India for the purpose of establishing stations, and eventually opening up a country very reaching a suitable spot, the workmen acquire more or less skill. He may or commenced their task of erecting a substantial building. It was neces sary to have a large cellar and a deep

excavation was made. The earth was dry and sandy, and was worked with ease. The absence of large stones was noticed; indeed, there was found no hard substance that would have interested a geologist. But late in the afternoon of the first day's work, one of the natives struck It is the duty and ought to be the his pick against a resisting substance. privilege of every farmer who has sons | Another blow, and the implement with him to be their daily teacher- broke through into a hollow space. not alone by his practice, important as | The earth being scraped away, a large this is, but by direct teaching. The smooth object was exposed, of so eye should be taught to observe care- strange an appearance that the attenfully; the hand to work wisely, as well tion of the commanding officer was called to it. He at once pronounced

The fact that they had come upon the grave of a strange animal created great excitement, and all hands went to tell what to do, simply to answer to work clearing away the sand. As they progressed, their wonder and amazement increased also; their discovery began to assume the shape of : dome, and appeared to be rounded off. Finally, when four feet or more of sand had been cleared away, they saw a hut-shaped object, that seemed through the hole made by the pick, to be partly hollow. The natives one and all thereupon declared it a hut, or house, built by some of their ancestors, that had in course of . time been covered by earth. Others thought it one of the dwelling places of a strange people who lived under the earth; but to the English naturalists there was a more simple explanation, for the curious house was the shell of a gigantic turtle belonging to an age long past. The work progressed rapidly; and though exposed to the sun some parts broke in pieces, the entire shell was successfully uncovered and a complete

restoration of it was made. Hundreds of thouse had lived and died; -and the dust, sand, and vegetation had gradually covered it up and preserved it as a monument of the animal wonders of

So enormous was the shell that when the sand and dirt were removed, several of the men crawled into it; in fact, it might have been used as a house, The variegated feathers on the breast and on a subsequent occasion was so used by a party who took refuge in it during a sudden shower .- "Giant Turties," by Charles Frederick Holder, in St. Aicholas for Aovember.

Concerning Clover.

Every group of organisms, every genius and every species of plant or animal, has certain strong points which enable it to hold its own in the struggle for existence against its competitors of every kind. Most groups hands of various enemies. And these weak points are exactly the ones which give rise most of all to further modifications. A specie may be regarded in its normal state as an equilibrium between structure and environing conditions. But the equilibrium is never quite complete; and the points of incompleteness are just those where natural selection has a fair chance of establishing still higher equilibrations. These are somewhat abstract statements in their naked form: let us see how far definiteness and concreteness can be given to them by applying them in detail to the case of a familiar group of agricultural plants-the clovers. To most people clover is the name of

single thing, or, at most, of two things, purple clover and Dutch clover; but to the botanist it is the name of a vast group of little flowering plants, all closely resembling one mother in their main essentiats, yet all differing infinitely from one another in two or three strongly marked peculiarities of minor importance, which nevertheless give tuem great distinctness of habit and appearance. in England alone we have less than twenty-one recognized species of clover, of which at least seventeen are really distinguished among themselves by true and unmistakable differences, though the other four appear to me to be mere botanist's species, of no genuine structural value. I we were to take in the whole world, instead of England alone, the number of clovers must be increased to several hundreds. The question for our present consideration, then, is twofold: first, what gives the clover, as a class, their great success in the struggle for existence, as evidenced by their numerous species and individuals; and, secondly, what has caused them to break up into so large a number of closely allied but divergent groups, each possessing some special peculiarity of its own, which has insured for it an advantage in certain situations over all its nearest congeners? - Grant Allen, in Popular Science Monthly for November.

The following story is told of James Randall, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Chonicle: He attended one day a colored church in the country, and had in his pocket a silver half-dollar, just the fare back to Augusta. At the conclusion of his sermon the minister ordered a collection for his own benefit. "Of course," said he, "I s'pects every pusson to give somethin; but I'se told dat Mr. Thomas, up de land yonder, had some turkeys stole Friday night I don't want any man who had a han' in stealin' dem turkeys to put any money in de plate." When the plate These they wind into balls and send reached Mr. Randall not a man had to the rag carpet weaver to be woven These each can be had for \$1. If refused to contribute, and the preacher's into strips for draperies or for the low-

> Chief of Detective Bureau-You wish employment on the force, eh? How would you proceed in a delicate inter-Applicant-Oh, I'd skirmish adroitly

for a while; then, when I had succeed-

ed in arresting his attention. I would "That will do, sir. You can consider yourself engaged. Hang me if I

FOR THE LADIES. Hints on Household Decoration-How Make Pillow-Shami-Rag Carpets,

Rugs and other Domes-. tie Fabrica. Fashion Pointers on Simplicity in Mournmg Costumes-Mantles, Clonks and Jackets-Il ough

Good-STRIKING EFFECTS.

Camel's-hair-plaids are very heavy and very rough, and show boucle carls in fine mohair or luster wool, and tiny ruching of white crape or crimped another odd material has diamonds of anus in. The width and length of the blue etamine, each corner of the small flowing gauze or crape veil behind figure secured by a knot of red. For combinations there are stripes of blue knotted with red, alternating those in red outlined by blue and also knotted

Singular rough-looking goods, in stripes with knots of soft wool and luster curis, come in dark and red mixtures, and one pattern in plain good is to be made up with goods showing stripes in self colors, alternating with stripes of close loops, creating a peculiar but attractive mossy appear-

Machine-embroidered velvets and relveteens are much used with the plain goods, and cordnroys are exceedingly fashionable. There are corduroys with fine cord, medium-sized cord. and regular cable-cord; in ail colors, the various tones of gray and brown in bine, olive, bronze, and green, which are not only used to form jackets, vests, and trimmings, but are made up into complete costumes. A novelty in cordaroy has solid ground in some one of the new wood colors, speckied over with splashes of white.

In silk warp goods, in jet and blue black, Henriettas claim pre-eminence; the higher grades are exquisitely fine, and have the appearance of antique satin. The merrose weave, also in jet and blue black, with sitk warp, is an art curiosity, with its minute swell-like twills of surface knots, which can hardly be seen without the aid of a strong

agnifying glass. Decorative sashes are exhibited with the new dress goods. They are three yards long, and come it self-colored erge, with border in oriental hues. Others are of tricot and plush, or more and satin in combinations of snades or colors, neither contrasting or complemental, yet very pleasing to the eye. Deep knotted fringe finishes the ends of these handsome sashes. - thilade .phia Times.

PILLOW-SHAMS OF PLUSII. A magnificent set of shams and spread for a bed are made of cardinar lush, embroidered with snenille and shades of ohl good tiloselle, each letter in a different shade. The letters form a classic design, and are outlined with gold cord. From the fancy turns in the letters there are sprays of clematis, done in soft, pearl-colored floss, with

leaves shaded as in autumn. On the

upper tranch is perched a hummingare wrought with two shades of fileselle-red and brown-which makes them very life-like. One end of the spread is intended to hang over the foot of the bed, and is ornamented with a broad chain of heavy chemic embroidery, representing the curious, rope-like branches of the "cane c.ctus," bearing upon the tips of its jointed arms large blossoms of white and pink. The white cactus has a star in the center, and the stems are a bronze green, with the younger ones clearly indicated by the difference in the shadhave also their weak points, which lay them open to attack or extinction at the and the broken ends of the brancaes bave the dried appearance seen in live specimens. The stems are embroidered in No. 2 chenille and have the natural ridges, while the thoms are admirably imitated in old gold il osette. The pink and white transness are separated by raised disks and variegated plush, ranging from light to dark red. The disks are in had-resicf, and are outlined with heavy gold cord. The pillow-shams have enlarged branches ant skirts are preferred for deep mourning; even crape is not used so abundantly on the skirt as it used to be. Three or four bands of this material, or one broad strip below, are considered sufficient; "sometimes a panel is seen at the side to relieve the

> ing at home. If a tunic is added, at must be entirely untrimmed and made with as few drapes as possible-the back breadth appearing quite plain ne pink cactus on each one, with outterflies hovering around. Both shams and spread are lined with pink - satin. and have the edges finished with a heavy cardinal chemille and gold cord,

> soborness of a cashmere material. A

small pleating or fluting of the sam-

stuff finishes the hem of the jupe, which

is mostly of easimere, paramatta, e.c.,

although dull tissues, as woolen eta-

mine, are often taken, for mourning

toilets, and may be worn for the even-

with large loop, at the corners." There was once a liking for mottled rag carpets, because they were the respectable offspring of industry and economy, a pair of progenitors seldom seen in this generation. At present rag carpets and rugs are the charm of studios, and happy is the master of the brush and palette who is possessed of a sufficiency of these soft, neutral-hued floor coverings. Rag-rugs, woven in the same irregular mixture of colors as of old, are also among the choice possessions of ladies of exacting Tastes. Cut and sew together the pieces of inch-wide strips left from flannels and cashmeres, with gray scraps of silk and old bits of rumpled ribbon. Intermingle these irregularly, so that, when they are woven together, the silk will -give a pretty shine to the fabric. The ends of the strips are lapped when sowed, and the rugs are lined with linen sacking and may be turned when the exposed side shows evidence of wear. A short, straight fringe of woolen yarn, with a few threads of silk drawn into it, borders each end of

these precious rugs, which are valued equally with Turkish. Ladies who possess a quantity of old colored silk, or can beg it from their less industrious friends, are cutting it into strips and sewing them together. and the harmony that may be produced light to many persons.

and full of moderately bunched, and with a moderately-sized tournure. Young widows wear their peasant skirts pleated or gathered all round, or only at the back, and a draped tun.c in front. Young unmarried ladies are allowed more liberty, and may even wear a trimming of large duit peads, and redingotes or potonaises, with bonnets or hats of moderate height, composed very often of small loops of crape or gauze ribbon. Mourning bonnets must lit close to the face, and are bordered inside now with a

snows the distinction between the deep

or half mourning; young ladies, how-

ever, may dispense with the latter. Fashion knowing that so many of her votaries are compelled this year to adopt mourning garments, has endeavored to give a slight touch of cheerintness to this woc-begone apparel, tory crape plastrons and waistcoats may be worn at gaiet "at homes," also sacred concerts, which are becoming so fashionable and often given at private nouses, when bonnets are taken off. Beaded crase vests and trouts are also permissible, and turn-down collars and cuffs of white crape give a plain black robe an air of less sadness and dull-

Gloves are an important part of mourning toilets at present. Black kid, or wish leather, gloves with crape edge or gauntlet may be adopted quite at first, if mourning for a parent or near relative; afterward silk trimmed with dul black woolen lace. For the evening a little culf of frill of white erape or muslin is distingue. The Season for November.

BRAIDING -BUTTONS-SASHES. Young gir.s are amusing themselves with braiding autumn gowns. This is going to be a very, fashionable trim-ming this season. A broad panel is braided up the left side (intended to be inserted between folds of the skirt materia;), and the points of the bodice in front upon each side of the vest, the standing collar and the cravat. cravat fits into the close-fitting jacket, which can be of the, same or a contrusting color. Another style is to , braid the front of the skirt in a: bohidesign, half way up, also the cuffs and the cravat. The drapery will afterwards be arranged across the front, showing the braided underskirt, and the lapels of the jacket will be buttoned back with fancy buttons, to show the cravat. Braiding it also popular for carriage and traveling rugs, dressing gowns, and silk aprons, the latter in gold braid on black satin or silk, softened with black lace.

are worn upon everything iodin front, others from the ret again others mess skirt. side drapery, while nearly cover the back of the Morre is the most fashionable m but surah, velvet, plain silk, and ever wool fabrics will be adopted before the are craze is over. Roman sasines, so long breeds of discarded, are being revived. They an flavor. It prime mutton. The quiet-toned dress; they are being used in the estimation of this writer quiet-toned dress; they are being used as vests, side panels, and black drape- | far above the Brahmas and Cochin ries. A width of sick is often used in | Spanish tiens are praised for productwo loops and two long hanging ends | ing many and large eggs. It is adat the back, and these ends are made to fall upon and quite separate, to show that they are meant to represent a

New long coats for autumn are made as long as the dress with which they are to be worn. The coat is plaited back and front, and has small shaped vervet basques at the waist. A new model is in light-weight cloth, mixed red, brown, blue, and gold. It is trimmed with garnet' velvet and secured by clasps of old silver. The collar and cuffs are also of veivet. These coats can be worn even as late as December, when heavier wraps will be

Snort mantles and visites with sleeves will be the dressy wraps for autumn and winter. They are liked because they are not so heavy as long cloaks, yet give warmth where it is most needed-on the shoulders and arms. The snapes remain almost unchanged, so that garments left over from last winter need not be altered. Plush is restored to favor for small wraps, rivaling velvet in popularity, and only second to fur and seal for very rich garments, the plain, frisc, and striped contesting for favor. - Sometimes the whole garment is made of them, and again only serving for the sides, while plain plush forms the back and fronts. Velvets are used in precisely the same way, and there are many line clothes that are made up in similar garments. -Godey for November.

The Germans as Heavy Eaters.

The Germans, always celebrated for heavy eating, furnish us with some curious culinary items. In the middle ages the goose was the grand dish among them; but they also ate crows, storks, cranes, herons, swans and bitterns-these last named dishes being arranged in a circle of honor around the goose. The geier or European vuiture, the dogfish, the dolphin, and even the whale, were eaten; while a roast guinea pig was considered a very great delicacy. All their foods were highly spiced; and sauces were endless in their variety, three or four kinds being served up with each dish." In these sauces pepper, mace. cinnamon, cloves

Of course the great art was to arscale of piquancy. So great, indeed, was the passion for highly flavored food, that turkeys had often an allowance of musk in their daily rations. particular tipple which should place iiim under the table; no v sit thought pery goods. The effect of the silken forenoon; and the longer the host could in good taste, yet at present simplicity is courted more than heretofore. Peas-

FARM TOPICS. The "Practical or Business Hen" far Superior to Fancy Breeds of Chickens-

The Potato Crop. How to Prepare the Soil for Growing Roses-Excellent Advice to Growers of Young Stock.

M. E. Leroy, a French poultry-

breeder, has written a work entitled

THE BUSINESS HEN.

"La Poule Practique,"-the practical or business hen. The chief object of the book appears to be to dissuade farmers and others, who keep fowls for profit, from investing in the fancy breeds of chickens, especially those that originated in foreign countries. He affirms that tew breeds of fowls are profitable in places remote from that where they originated. He states that the Houdans are valuable in the department of France where they have long been raised, for the reasons that the incubator is there used for hatching eggs, and that there is a local demand for chickens that furnish very choice flesh. The Creve Cours are popular and valuable in Normandy, chiefly because fine grass is plenty in that department of France Taken to most other parts of the country. however, they soon lose their charac teristics and become of very little value. The like, he says, is true of the Houdans, which have gone to other countries and been welcomed by breeders on account of the reputation they acquired in their native home. The Dorking, which is the favorite ta-ble fowl in England, he firms, dwindles in France and becomes a very inferier bird. Fowls of either of these breeds begin to deteriorate as soon as they are taken to places having different climatic conditions from that where they have been long raised and where a peculiar practice is followed in breeding them. To keep up any of these breeds so that specimens are fit for exhibition it is necessary to renew the blood by means of fresh importations every two or three years. He states that the Houdans are essential pen fowls. They are great eaters and are wanting in ability or energy to secare food for themselves. They are of little value when the incubator is not used for hatching purposes, and are

entirely unsuitable for the ordinary The author of this work has no praise to spend on the Brahmas, Cochins, or Japanese fowls. He admits that they are very large, that they produce eggs in proportion to the size of the birds that lay them, and that they are good setters and careful mothers. But he remarks that when eggs are sold by the dozen, instead of by weight, there is no inducement for supplying the market with those of size. He thinks that incubators are much cheaper than hens for hatching eggs, and believes that the time will soon come when they will be in generai use in all countries where fowls ept. The flesh of all the large Sowls is course and lacking below good beef or

mitted that most Spanish fowls are poor eating, and that they are not suited to countries having a very cold climate. The Hamburgs are spoken well of as layers, though their eggs are so small that few like to eat them from the sheil. The fowls are easily kent, however, and suited to the farm, and furnish very good cating, especial-

ly when they are young.

M. Leroy recommends farmers to keep the common paradoor fowls, giving preference to those raised near where they are to be kept. He states that they are hardy, require little care, and are possessed of ability to pick up most of the food they require. They devour grass and eat large numbers of insec.s. They do not wait to be fed in the morning. Like the farmer-who owns them, they are in the field almost as soon as it is light. They are industrious birds and attend strictly to business. They take exercise after the manner of wibly birds, and are less liable to disease than fancy fowls of the fashionable breeds. The keeper of barndoor fowls should exercise judgment in the selection of birds to breed

from. He should preserve for breed- to claim it. Albert Magnus was one of ing purposes only the best specimens. Their blood should be occasionally ren- to the world at large. He tells us, ovated by a cross; the best cross is however, how to make thunder. Savs with the wild Bankisa cock. If that he: "Take one pound of sulphur, two can not be obtained he recommends the Indian game or large English game cock. These birds insure hardiness and vitality, as well as fine eggs and please in a covering made of flyingledelous flesh. He winds apohis remarks by saying: "In the pen and the tarm, for the omelette and the spit, away, should be long, graceful, and there is but one hen, and that the barndoor.

Exhaustive reports to the New England Lomestead from seven hundred correspondents melicate that the potato crop of New England and New York is fully one-third below the average, and a trifle smaller than last year. The acreage is about the same as in 1884; when it was about 15 per cent be ow a full average. Digging will be generally completed this week. Bugs have not been as destructive as usual, but the "seab" is every year becoming ginger, garlic, saffron and pimento more and more prevalent, until this contended for the mastery, and the season a large portion of the crop is more decided the flavor the better the not smooth and fair. Late potatoes have rotted to a large extent in western and northern Vermont and the range these sauces in an ascending shipping counties of New York state. Washington county, New York, which is one of the greatest totalo counties in the country, is so afflicted with rot that whole fields are now being plowed The most fashionable wines were those under, and some large growers will of Chios, Cyprus and other Greek vin- not have enough tubers for family use. tages; but, as highly-flavored foods re- The yield iff southern New England is quire drink to correspond, the wine generally light, especially in Connectiwas generally spiced, and was served | cut, where rot is reported in late under the name of hippocras. It was patches, as well as in western Massanot thought unpolite, even so late as chusetts. In eastern sections the crop the sixteenth century, for a guest to is better, and Maine has nearly an avask his host what wines he intended to erage yield, with not as much rot as in provide, so that he might make his cal- some years. The great potato sections culations as to what he would take of Aroostook county are turning out before he confined himself to the better than last year. As we enter the provinces where the crop last year was almost an entire failure, the yield unposite in the middle c a banquet to | and quality steadily increase, until the maso the girdle in order to make more | shipping sections of Nova Scotia and room for such tempting tid-bits as pike rrace Edward Island report one of the presently show you to-night, lend us powerful aid in attempting to solve there were much demand for them there were much demand for them they ought not to cost more than half they ought not to cost more than half sented to the scientist.—Victor Horsshipments to the States, and a line of | Cincinnati to Toledo, 291; the Wabash rag-wrought material is beautiful beyound belief. Sometimes strips of it
was thought of; but in the matter of
this traffic as soon as the Boston marthis traffic as soon as the Boston marthis traffic as soon as the Boston marare thrown over chairs, couches, etc., drinking, ne was expected to encour kets will pay a profit over freights and by these domestic raprice is a keen de-light to many persons. self the first to become hirs de combat. per bushel for unassorted stock at the has a depth of 29 feet; it extends from It was with this latter object that a starch-mills, good, marketable tubers Amsterdam to the Helder, 51 miles. Mourning costumes for out-of-doors rich man would mix his wines; while a commanding 20 to 40 cents, with groware of the plainest possible style, which is, of course, always appropriate and incoming the style, which is a course, always appropriate and incoming the style of the plainest possible style, which is a course, always appropriate and incoming the style of the styl

plus in the provinces may prevent a sharp advance. Farmers evince a disposition to hold. It may be advisable to hold good, sound potatoes for one or two months, but unless the rot continues in the bins very high prices in February and March next are not probable. A vast quantity of potatoes are being worked on starch-mills, the product of which will be greater than for three years past

PREPARING FOR ROSES.

The soil for roses, writes an English florist, should be at least two feet deep; three feet would even be better, especially in dry seasons. A large and excellent bed for roses I once saw made in the following manner: The natural soil was shallow, poor and light. This was first trenched up, the good soil being kept on the top, then twelve inches in depth of soil from an old pasture was laid on that This was obtained by running a plow at intervals of a few feet through the surface of a grass field, and bringing away what the plow turned up. During next summer the grass grew and filled up the furrows made by the plow, and the pasture was none the worse for the loss of the narrow strips removed. In course of time clay placed on the surface finds its way to the bottom of the moved soil, and it is very useful there in storing up moisture. Indeed, one inch or two inches of clay where the subsoil is very porous placed at the bottom of ros or borders would be a benefit rather than an evil, inasmuch as it checks the too rapid descent of water. In applying clay to the surface as a topdressing, it should be done in winter and left to pulverize by exposure, so that it may afterward easily mix and blend with the soil. In manuring roses the character of the soil should be studied. For light, porous soils, that from the cowhouse and piggers is the best, stable manure being better adapt-ed for heavy soils. Though roses like deep, heavy loams overlying clays, they will not succeed well where the clays come up near the surface. Clay is very well when covered with a good depth of loam, but roses will not thrive successfully in heavy, cold clays, but even this class of soils can be fitted for roses or anything else if one goes the right way about matters. The first thing to do is to remove some of it now, and when partly dried return it, mixing ashes with it to break it up and adding plenty of manare;

then plant before Christmas; KEEP THE CALVES GROWING We presume, at least we hope, that our advice to keep the heifer calves has been taken by many, and that the butcher will never again have such an terial for yeal. But let it now be understood that if it is intended to make a good cow-or for that matter, a good steer-the calf must be kept growing. That rule ought to be observed with reference to all young stock. And, perhaps, this is as go nondent in one of our most ve

just as a la con de sais the method to be described. It is For three days he lets the the cow. Then he takes it entirely away from the cow, and feeds upon hay tea, and milk, beginning with one-quarter of tea and three-quarters of milk, feeding it blood warm. Grad-ually he diminishes the milk, until the food is exclusively hay tea. He says that hay tea-the hay must be the best -is much better than grass, and that the calt likes it much better. Millstuffs may be added to the tea as the calf seems to need it, out in small quantities. A little first-rate hay is placed where the calf can get at it, and he will soon learn to nibble at it. The writer is enthusiastic over his plan, and certainly it is cheap. . It will pay a great deal better to try it on a heifer calf than it usually will to sell

An Ancient Receipt for making Thunder.

it to the butcher .- Western Bural

In the middle ages, anybody at all distinguished by knowledge of science was credited with the art of flying, and indeed in many cases did not scruple these, but refused to give particulars pounds of willow carbon, and six pounds of rock-salt, ground very fine in a marble mortar; place where you papyrus to produce thunder. The covering, in order to ascend and float well filled with this powder; but to produce thunder the covering should be short and thick, and half full."-T. W. Mather, in Popular Science Monthly for November.

It is asserted that Jay Gould has not tasted whisky for over a quarter of a century. He took a drink once when he was a surveyor, got his figures mixed in consequence, and resolved never to drink whisky again.

With tears in his eyes as big as horsechestnuts, and pleading piteously in the extreme, a poor passenger from Europe entreated a New York Inspec-tor of Customs to let the smuggled goods pass, beseeching him to accept \$150 for his trouble. But the Inspector went sternly on the thorny path of duty, and when the passenger discovered that the Inspector was deaf it was too late - Philadelphia Times.

Richburg and Bolivar, two towns in the Allegiency oil-field of New-York. sprung up like mushrooms, and in 1882 here was about them the liveliness of Leadville at its best. Now their glory is gone forever. Their rails, once bright under hurrying wheels, are but streaks of dust, the big hotels have hooting owis for guests, and stray bears come and sniff at the deserted streets. There is no longer water on the troubled streams that froth foam over the rocks.

The Imperial Canal in China is the longest and largest in the world. It is over 1,000 miles long. The Erie great North Holland Canal, completed in 1825, 125 feet wide at the water surface, 31 feet wide at the bottom, and The Caledonia Canal in Scotland has a total length of 60 miles, including three lakes. The Suez Canal is 88